MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes X

Property Name: Wigwam	Inventory Number: CH-797
Address: 2805 Crain Highway	Historic district: yes X no
City: Waldorf Zip Code: 20604-0738	County: Charles
USGS Quadrangle(s): Piscataway	
Property Owner: Wigwam LLC	Tax Account ID Number: 061451
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 58 Tax Map Number	er: 8
Project: US 301 Waldorf Area Transportation Improvements Agency	y: Maryland State Highway Administration
Agency Prepared By: Parsons Brinckerhoff	
Preparer's Name: Renee S. Novak	Date Prepared: 4/8/2008
Documentation is presented in: 2003 Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties (Planning Department	(MIHP) form completed by the Charles County
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: Eligibility recommended	X Eligibility not recommended
Criteria:ABCD Considerations:AB	BCDEFG
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource	e to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property:	
Inventory Number: Eligible:yes	s Listed: yes
te visit by MHT Staff yes X no Name:	Date:
Description of Property and Justification: (Please attach map and photo)	
Description:	
The Wigwam, also known as Wall's Bakery, is located at 2805 Crain Highway alon Maryland. The structure is situated on an approximately 2.5-acre lot that is oriented U.S. 301. The property is bordered by commercial businesses to the northeast and northwest, and U.S. 301 to the southeast. The building is set on a level, open lot we northwest elevation and east side near U.S. 301. For the purposes of this assessme individual resource. The period of significance for the structure is 1950 to 1968.	ed southeast-northwest and faces directly onto southwest, a moderately forested area to the vith patches of shrubs and landscaping on the
The Wigwam was constructed in 1950 and is of concrete block construction. The sloping shed roof with wings flanking both sides of the façade. The most notable f conical structure that extends beyond the roofline and visually dominates the front and is clad in vinyl siding. A portion of the front façade is also sheathed in vertical either side of the teepee. A two-story, front gable structure is situated at the center	feature on the building is the round-shaped façade. This feature is known as the "teepee" I wood siding with a Formstone kneewall on
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW	
Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended	
Criteria: XA BXC D Considerations: A	
MHT Comments: Despite somewhat compromised	Emtergity, Wiggoun is
a rare representative example of mid	d-20th century "broozie" arditer
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	11/14/08 Date (Garage)
(3)(100)	11/14/18
Reviewer, National Register Program	Date

Wigwam

Page 2

present on the building. Three entranceways are located on the front elevation. A grassy area is located directly in front of the teepee where an original circa 1950s carved totem pole once stood. The property appears vacant and the northeast yard is closed off with a chainlink fence.

The Wigwam exhibits other architectural features such as wide, overhanging roof eaves with exposed rafters that extend over the concrete patio below, brick dentils over concrete block on the façade, and an original 1950s neon sign that is detached from the main structure and is located on the front of the property near U.S. 301. This sign is comprised of three parts depicting a Native American theme with a man shooting a bow and arrow, a decorative teepee, and a burning fire. The sign is no longer in operation.

History:

The land on which the Wigwam currently sits was once two parcels comprising a series of different lots. Parcel #1 refers to the northeast portion of the property where the building is located. It was originally owned by Francis W. Hill and consisted of Lots 21 and 26. In the early 1940s, the lots were sold to members of the Vernon family who in turn sold the parcel to the Alpha Corporation in the 1950s. It is believed that the Alpha Corporation built the current structure to function as a nightclub and casino during the slot machine-era in Charles County, Maryland. After Joseph and Shirley Goldstein's ownership between 1957 and 1958, the property came under the ownership of Waldorf Inc. of Delaware. Thirteen years later, the Wigwam Motors company acquired the building.

The Walls family bought the property in 1974 to house their gift shop and popular "Wall's Bakery" that was known for its world-famous éclairs. The Walls expanded their property in 1988 by acquiring a second parcel, a lot to the southwest of the building. Parcel #2 was sold by Metrah Swindell and Virginia Swindell, who purchased the property in 1967. Prior to 1967, the property was under the ownership of Robert and Mary Shelton who had bought the land from the Juster family in 1954. George and Crystal Walls, heirs to the Walls enterprise, continued to operate the bakery on these premises until 2005.

Commercial development greatly increased along the U.S. 301 corridor in the years following World War II. The boom in the Charles County roadside lodging and entertainment business came when the U.S. 301 Potomac River Bridge was constructed in 1940. As a result of the expansion of U.S. 301, new pathways opened between Baltimore and Virginia. In the mid 1950s, traffic on U.S. 301 became so heavy that the road was dualized. "Motels and restaurants sprang up to accommodate tourists, sportsmen and others who passed through or stopped in Charles County." Motels and other tourist/entertainment facilities came after the county successfully marketed the Charles County strip along U.S. 301 as offering the best business potential on the highway between Maine and Florida.

From 1949 to 1968, the casino and gaming industry flourished along the U.S. 301 corridor. Slot machines were a huge tourist attraction for motels and other businesses along this route. In 1949, slot machines were legalized and could be found in almost any bar or restaurant along the strip of U.S. 301 referred to as "Little Vegas". This strip refers to a swath of highway along U.S. 301 located south of the intersection between U.S. 301 and MD Route 5. Back in its heyday, this area once buzzed with nightlife, 24-hour diners, movie theaters, bright lights, live music shows, and famous performers. In fact, Maryland had three times as many federally licensed gambling devices as Nevada. Finally, in March 1963, after years of struggle and turmoil surrounding the presence of slot machines in Charles and Prince George's Counties, the state legislature voted to freeze new slots licenses and ultimately phase out all slot machines by July 1, 1968. This action had a permanent negative impact on the motel and entertainment industry along the corridor.

Perhaps the most popular form of Wigwam-inspired architecture during the early to mid-twentieth century came from Frank

Eligibility r	ecommen	ded		Eli	gibility not recommend	ded						
Criteria:	A ments:	В	C	D	Considerations:	Α	В	C	D	E	F	G
***************************************											_	
	Review	er, Offic	e of Pres	servatio	n Services			Date			<u></u>	

Wigwam

Page 3

Redford's "Wigwam Village" in Horse Cave, Kentucky. Constructed in 1933, Redford was an early motel entrepreneur who capitalized on the burgeoning roadside motel industry. Hoping to lure more customers, he created a unique business product that utilized an Indian architectural motif combined with "teepee" motel construction. Redford's originality in motel design expanded to several other states throughout the South and Southwest, with a total of seven operating motels completed by 1950. However, after failing to establish a corporate chain years later, the Wigwam Villages eventually ceased to operate as motels.

Significance Evaluation:

The Wigwam is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. While U.S. 301 was an entertainment corridor with supporting restaurants and lodging, substantial changes to the property and a change in use from casino to bakery in the mid 1970s have diminished the characteristics of novelty roadside architecture that were an interesting pattern along the roadway. The property no longer conveys a sense of the entertainment corridor that comprised portions of U.S. 301. Integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, association, and feeling resulting from alterations to the property have altered the character-defining features of the property that were associated with the mid-century tourist boom in the area. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion A.

Historic research, including deed research, indicates that the property has no known association with significant or important persons who have made specific contributions within a regional or national context. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion B.

The Wigwam is also not eligible under Criterion C, although the building's remaining unique features yield limited insight into popular roadside-themed architecture of the early to mid-twentieth century. Although it originally was an intriguing piece of roadside architecture in Maryland, the main building and landscape have been altered since its initial construction in 1950. Shed additions exist on the southwest elevation, and the original 1950s wooden totem pole has been removed from the premises. While the original Wigwam displayed unique and playful architectural elements, subsequent changes to the property resulting in diminished integrity of setting, materials, association, feeling, and workmanship have compromised the property's original design intent. Therefore, it is not eligible under Criterion C for architectural significance.

The Wigwam was not evaluated for eligibility under Criterion D as part of this evaluation.

WORKS CONSULTED

Baeder, John. Gas, Food, and Lodging. A Postcard Odyssey, Through The Great American Roadside. New York, NY: Abbeville Press, 1982.

Brown, Jack D., et al. Charles County, Maryland: A History. La Plata, MD: Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

Breen, Robert G. Location By Lady Luck. Charles County Crossroad. March 22, 1954. Enoch Pratt Free Library. Baltimore, MD.

Enoch Pratt Free Library. Vertical Files. Baltimore, MD. 2008.

Jakle, John A., Keith A. Sculle and Jefferson S. Rogers. The Motel in America. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press. 1996.

MARYLA! Eligibility r			TRUST		EW gibility not recommend	led						
Criteria: MHT Com	A ments:	В	C	D	Considerations:	A	В	C	D	E	F	G
	Review	er, Offic	e of Pres	servatio	on Services			Date	-		90%	
	Revie	wer, Na	tional Re	egister l	Program			Date		•	51	

NID	CIL	CIDII	ITV	DEV	TEW	FORM

Wigwam

Page 4

Janis, Stephen. Little Vegas. Chesapeake Life. May/June 2007. Available online at http://www.chesapeakelifemag.com/index.php/cl/features-article/fe-little-vegasmj07/ accessed March 2008.

Maryland Historical Trust. Vertical Files. Crownsville, MD 2008.

Maryland Historical Trust. Standards and Guidelines for Architectural and Historical Investigations in Maryland. Crownsville, MD: Maryland Historical Trust, 2000.

Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA). Cultural Resources Overview, U.S. 301 South Corridor Transportation Study, Prince George's and Charles Counties, Maryland. Mechanicsburg, PA. September 1996. (Prepared by KCI Technologies).

Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA). Identification and Eligibility Report: MD 301 Transportation Study in Charles and Prince George's Counties, Maryland. 1999/2000 (Prepared by EHT Traceries, Inc.).

Maryland State Highway Administration (SHA). U.S. 301 Southern Corridor Waldorf Bypass Cultural Resources Assessment and Cultural Resources Sensitivity Model for Charles and Prince George's Counties, Maryland. 2007 (Prepared by Parsons Brinckerhoff, Inc.).

National Park Service. National Register Bulletin: Defining Boundaries for National Register Properties. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1997.

National Park Service. National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation. Washington, D.C.: United States Department of the Interior, 1990.

Southern Maryland Studies Center. Charles County Community College, Southern Maryland Studies Room. Vertical Files and Library. 2008.

MARYLA	ND HISTO	DRICAL	TRUST	REVI	EW							
Eligibility	recommen	ded	милопичення дадамі	Eli	gibility not recomme	nded						
Criteria: MHT Con		В	C _	D	Considerations:	A	В	C	D	E	F	G
_	Review	er, Offic	e of Pres	servatio	on Services	BARRAMONIO MARIANO		Date				
	Revie	wer, Nat	tional Re	egister l	Program			Date			-	

Wigwam (CH-797) 2805 Crain Highway Waldorf, MD 20604-0738

Wigwam Charles County Tax Map 0645 083/115 PARKWAY 5 70 A P 528 P. 237 P. 41 P. 279 P. 278 JOSEPH H GREENSTONE 7. px 980/69 37 34 A. 842 P. 227 34! 2.50 9 P. 280 224 P. 228 P.47 PAR.B P/0 -RF P.281 P.486 P. 228 P.178 P.527 PAR.A P.48 P.472 P.163 P.62 P. 58 P.485 P.59 P.61 P. 558 P.57 IE E MITC.IFLL 4/355 0 A. . P.49 P.410 * >> P. 468 R100 P.396 100 0.80 P. 119 B-3 P 820 693 P.415 R700 100 2.0 P. 86. P.601

Wigwam

USGS Piscataway Quad



CH-797 Wigwam Charles County, Maryland Renée S. Novak March 19, 2008 MD SHPO view of the east elevation, looking northwest # of \$4



CH-797 Wigwam Charles County, Maryland Renée S. Novak March 19, 2008 MD SHPO view of the east elevation and the original 1950s neon sign #2 of 4



CH- 797 Wigwam Charles County, Maryland Renie S. Novak March 19, 2008 MD SHPO view of the south elevation and parking lot #3 of 4



CH- 797 Wignam -Charles County, Maryland Rende S. Novak March 19, 2008 MD SHPO View of the east elevation and parking lot from across U.S. 301 #4 of 4

CH-797 Wigwam Waldorf Private

Built in 1950, the Wigwam including the structure, a decorative wooden totem pole, and a neon sign that accompanies the site, is the most intact former casino in Charles County and the best surviving representation of the slot-machine era. Built to evoke American Indian culture of the Midwest, the building represents the whimsical roadside architecture of the 1950's and 60's. In 1949, Charles County legalized gambling, and casinos began to appear along Crain Highway where they were readily accessible from Baltimore and Washington, DC. Along with the casinos came restaurants, cocktail lounges, and motels. Gambling became such an important business in Charles County that at one point a full quarter of the county's revenue derived from slot machines. After slot machines were banned in Charles County in 1967, the area's popularity as a travel destination deteriorated.

Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No.

CH-797

historic	Wigwam				
other					
2. Location		***************************************		6	
street and number	2805 Crain	Highway		no	ot for publication
city, town	Waldorf			v	icinity
county	Charles				
3. Owner of	Property	(give names and ma	iling addresses of all own	ers)	
name	Wigwam				
street and number	2805 Crain	Highway		telephone	301-843-0187
city, town	Waldorf		state MD	zip code	20604-0738
	ocation of	Additional De	ala		
Contributing Contributing Determined Determined Recorded by Historic Structure	Resource in Nation Resource in Loca Eligible for the Na	tional Register/Maryland lational Register/Marylar	Register		
Contributing Contributing Determined Determined Recorded by	Resource in Nation Resource in Local Resource in Nation	onal Register District Il Historic District tional Register/Maryland lational Register/Marylar	Register		

_	-		
7	1100	crin	tion
	003	CIIP	tion

Inventory No. CH-797

Condition

	excellent	 deteriorated
$_{\mathbf{X}}$	good	 ruins
_	fair	altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Erected circa 1950, the Wigwam is Charles County's best-preserved casino built during the slot machine era in southern Maryland. Today, serving as a popular bakery and gift shop, the building stands on roughly 2 1/2 acres on the northeast side of Crain Highway in Waldorf. The building's most notable feature is the teepee- which consists of a round shaped conical shape with a center structural support. While the teepee is the dominant visual element, the main block of the building includes sloping shed wings projecting from either end. The roof has a very shallow pitch with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The building is of concrete block construction and the façade is sheathed in vertical board siding with a formstone knee wall. The building includes several shed additions including a large two-story front gable structure used as a residence. Enhancing the American Indian theme, the site includes an original circa 1950 wooden carved "totem pole" that stands near the entrance and the block on the façade is painted to mimic American Indian design.

An original 1950 neon sign stands in front of the building next to Crain Highway. The sign has a three part composition and depicts an American Indian theme with an Indian in western dress poised to shoot an arrow northward in a straight horizontal line. In the center is a teepee and on the northern edge is a representation of a burning fire.

		/ helow	Check and justify	s of Significance	Aroa	Period
	p p e r e s s tr	 health/medicine industry invention landscape architecture law literature maritime industry military 	 economics education engineering entertainment/ recreation ethnic heritage exploration/ settlement 	agriculture archeology architecture art commerce communications community planning conservation	<u>_</u>	1600-1699 1700-1799 1800-1899 _X 1900-1999 2000-
wn	unknown	Architect/Builder un		circa 1950	es	Specific date
				s circa 1950	n dates	Construction
					r:	Evaluation for
	X	and Register	Maryla Maryla	Register		

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Built in 1950, the Wigwam including the structure, a decorative wooden totem pole, and a neon sign that accompanies the site, is the most intact former casino in Charles County and the best representation of the slot-machine era. Built to evoke American Indian culture of the Midwest, the building represents the whimsical roadside architecture of the 1950's and 60's. During the 1940s and 1950s, an important entertainment industry grew up along Crain Highway. One of the most influential of the entertainment industries that developed in the county was gambling. Illegal gambling had existed in Charles County and the rest of southern Maryland for centuries. However, the first slot machines were brought to the area in the 1930s in preparation for the tercentenary celebration of the landing of the Ark and the Dove. The first of these "one-armed bandits" were installed in stores and hotels mostly in St. Mary's County. Charles County soon followed their lead by placing slot machines at Chapel Point and Cobb Island. In 1949, Charles County legalized gambling, and casinos began to appear along Crain Highway where they were readily accessible from Baltimore and Washington, DC. Along with the casinos came restaurants, cocktail lounges, and motels. Gambling became such an important business in Charles County that at one point a full quarter of the county's revenue derived from slot machines. After slot machines were banned in Charles County in 1967, the area's popularity as a travel destination deteriorated. The construction of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge offered Washingtonians ready access to Maryland's ocean side resorts, draining the tourism trade out of southern Maryland. The largest casinos included the Wigwam, the Stardust and the Waldorf Hotel. Stardust was recently demolished, and the Waldorf Hotel has been significantly altered from its original form.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Inventory No. CH-797

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 2.64

Acreage of historical setting 2.64

Quadrangle name

Piscataway

Quadrangle scale

1:24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

The property is associated with Charles County Property Tax Map 8, Parcel 58.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	Cathy Hardy/Historic Sites Surveyor			
organization	Charles County Planning		dat	2/19/2003
street and number	200 Baltimore Street		telephone	301-396-5815
city or town	La Plata	stat	MD	zip code 20646

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust

DHCD/DHCP

100 Community Place Crownsville MD 21032

410-514-7600

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES

CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9 Page 1

Inventory No. CH-797

Wigwam
name of property
Charles County, MD
county and state

Major Bibliographic References:

Brown, Jack D., et al. *Charles County, Maryland, A History*. Charles County Bicentennial Committee, 1976.

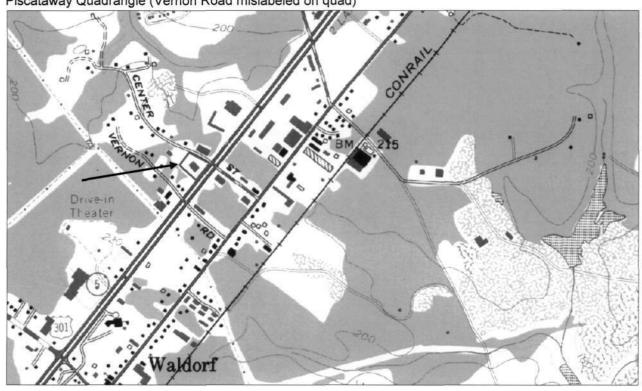
Charles County Land Records, Charles County Courthouse, LaPlata, Maryland.

Hardy, Cathy Currey. "Phase III Final Report Charles County Historic Sites Survey." Charles County Planning. July 2002.

KCI Technologies, Inc. Draft--Historic Context For the U.S. 301 Southern Corridor Transportation Study. August 1996.

Klapthor, Margaret Brown. *The History of Charles County, Maryland*. LaPlata, MD: Charles County Tercentenary, Inc., 1958.

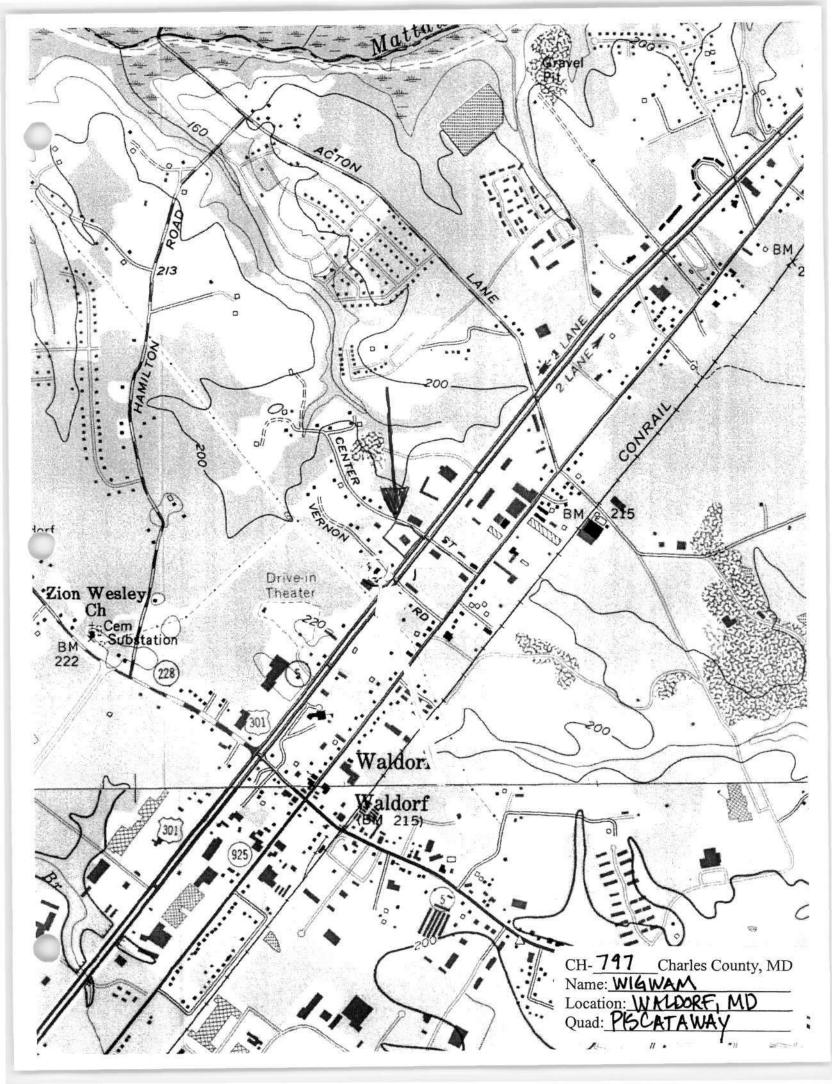
CH-797 Wigwam Piscataway Quadrangle (Vernon Road mislabeled on quad)



Charles County Tax Map 8

National Web Map Service, 6" OPM, 2007-08

P.486
PARA
P.581
P.486
PARA
P.581
P.581
P.662
P.662
P.670





CH-797 WIGNAM Waldorf, MD Ilzoou C. Hordy

MD SHPO

LOOKING N



CH-797 WIGWAM Waldorf MD C. Hordy MD SHOO LOOKING N 2013



CH-797 WIG WAM WALDORF, MD 1/2004 C. HARDY MD SHPO LOOKING EAST 30F3